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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.85.

March 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 72  
Humidity 95 85

March 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 61  
Humidity 97 98

7609 日十二月

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917.

二拜禮 號三十月三年庚

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### CHINA'S BREAK WITH GERMANY.

A Majority of Over Three Hundred.

London, March 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that the House of Representatives has approved, by a majority of over three hundred, of the breaking off of relations with Germany.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Take More Prisoners.

London, March 12.  
A French communiqué says:—The enemy made a surprise attack in the region of Paisy between Soissons and Rheims, but was completely repulsed. The enemy sustained losses and left prisoners. We again progressed by means of hand grenades towards Maisons de Champagne, and we successfully raided German trenches north of Suessrey (?) in Woëvre.

There were patrol encounters in the sectors of Auberive and in Lorraine, wherein we took prisoners.

Germans Report Renewed Activity.

London, March 12.  
A Berlin communiqué says:—Clear visibility has been responsible for increased long range artillery and aviation activity on the Western Front. Firing has been especially violent on the Ancre between Bacquoy and Le Transloy.

South of Ripont, we repulsed a French attack. As the result of attacks by our aviators, the enemy lost sixteen aeroplanes and two captive balloons.

### FALL OF BAGDAD.

Not Mentioned in Turkish Announcement.

London, March 12.  
To-day's Turkish official announcement does not mention Bagdad.

Retirement Admitted.

London, March 12.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in the Turkish Chamber, Enver Pasha admitted that the Turks had retired in Mesopotamia and Persia for military reasons.

France Delighted.

London, March 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that there is great delight at the fall of Bagdad.

Experts assert that there is reason to believe that General Maund organised the advance and disposed the forces, men and material in such a manner as not to be at the mercy of the enemy in a counter-movement.

### THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

Evidence Not to be Published.

London, March 12.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Argyll, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Dardanelles Commission does not recommend the publication of evidence, because the parts dealing with naval and military considerations or the relationship of the Allies could not be published without serious detriment to the public interests. Therefore the Government was not prepared to publish it.

Sir Stephen Collins:—Would it not have been better if the report had not been published?

Mr. Bonar Law:—The Government thought it bound to publish it in consequence of an Act of Parliament appointing the Commission.

Mr. Chubb:—Who is responsible for the excisions?  
Mr. Bonar Law:—The Foreign Office, the Admiralty and the War Office made the excisions, and the Cabinet is responsible.

### INDIAN IMPORT DUTY.

Government Adheres to Its Decision.

London, March 12.  
Replying the Lancashire Cotton Trade Deputation demanding the withdrawal of the new Indian import duty on cotton goods, or a corresponding increase in the countervailing excise, Mr. Chamberlain said it was not practical politics to raise the excise, as there was not a single member of the Legislative Council of India who would vote for it. The Government stood by its action, which, it considered, accorded with Imperial interests and the spirit of justice.

### COUNT BERNSTORFF.

London, March 12.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Christiania, Count Bernstorff has left for Copenhagen.

### POTATOES NOT TO BE RATIONED.

London, March 12.  
In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was not proposed to ration potatoes.

### GENERAL SMUTS IN LONDON.

General Smuts has arrived.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Crushing Enemy.

London, March 11.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The total number of prisoners taken by us at Lens was 232. Our artillery crushed attempts to attack west and north-west of Lens. The artillery is active on the Somme and the Ancre, at Arrancieres and Ypres and southward of Arras.

French Busy.

London, March 12.  
A French official message reports very lively reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aisne. Attempted enemy coups-de-main north-west of Rheims and on the right of the Meuse failed completely.

#### CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

Preceded by a Surprise Thrust.

London, March 11.  
An official message from Mesopotamia states:—We effected a surprise and crossed the Dikla by moonlight on Thursday. We established a strong post on the right bank. We bridged the Tigris below the confluence of the Dikla and a strong detachment marched up the right bank and found the enemy six miles south-west of Bagdad. We drove him back two miles. We forced the passage of the Dikla on Friday and advanced four miles towards Bagdad. Our forces on the right bank dislodged the enemy from his second positions and bivouacked on the captured ground. Dust storms and a violent gale were weathered. We forced the Turks back three miles west and south-west of Bagdad on Saturday.

### FRENCHMEN IN BONDAGE.

What the Kaiser Must Answer for.

Little by little the world is beginning to realise the sense in which Germany understands and uses such phrases as "human treatment" and "humanitarian objects". We are learning by bitter experience that these expressions synchronise; very often with Belgian atrocities, sinking unarmed ships, bombarding open towns, inflicting untold cruelties upon prisoners of war, as well as with overtures for peace—or for a Peace Conference, which is rather a different thing.

It should, therefore, be a matter of little surprise to us to learn from the lips of those who have just escaped from a two years' thralldom, the bitterest because it has had to be endured in their own homes, that probably nothing can exceed the tyranny even now being exercised over the unfortunate inhabitants of Belgium and Northern France by the German invader, whose "desire to stem the flood of blood and to bring the horrors of war to an end" has recently been announced to an incredulous world.

The present writer had an opportunity some 18 months ago of collecting evidence from some of these poor exiles on their return to France, and their stories of suffering and misery belong to the category of tragedies that "lie too deep for tears." Now, for the past few weeks, another sad procession of some 20,000 refugees from Northern France has been wending its way back "home" in a series of convoys at the rate of about 1,000 persons a day. Once more the warmhearted and hospitable people of Switzerland have given them of their best; they have housed, fed, and clothed them, and sent them on their way rejoicing. Once more, a neutral ear has been pained to listen to grim narratives of harsh treatment and starvation and worse, which appear to be inseparable from German domination in time of war. It is perhaps well that some of these stories should be repeated for the benefit of those who still find it difficult to imagine the conditions of life passed beneath the vigilant eye and the iron heel of an invader.

It matters little from which province invaded France the refugees are being repatriated: their condition is practically the same—broken in body and mind, but unconquerable in spirit. Some conveyors say that they have not tasted meat for two years, others have had it in small quantities as long as 15 months ago; the most fortunate of all tell us that meat rations came to an end a fortnight before their departure. All food is at famine prices; candles cost 12 francs for a packet of eight; petrol is prohibitive. Yet, in spite of all this physical impoverishment, forced labour in town and village alike; the old men and women up to any age, and children as young as 13, are compelled to work in factories and fields, their wages varying from two to three francs a day, out of which they have to pay for their food about 50 per cent. of their total takings. To this rule there is no exception; one person in every household is allowed to stop at home to perform domestic duties, which include the washing of the German soldiers' dirty linen.

The discipline imposed scarcely differs from slave-driving in its palmiest days. At harvest-time work is obligatory all the week round, Sundays and feast-days included; no one may stop work to go to Mass. Two girls who went to church one Sunday morning were in prison the same afternoon; a child of 14 in the same village got four days' imprisonment for not doing a full day's work; a woman who gave an apple to a Belgian prisoner was condemned to 10 days' imprisonment; another woman's sentence was 42 days with hard labour for straying 20 yards beyond the boundary limit, and yet another, aged 79, received a fortnight's cells for going to see her sick daughter, who lived a short distance out of bounds. These are but a very few cases, typical of hundreds, which illustrate the bitter complaints against the behaviour of the German troops and of the officials in occupation of French territory.

Convoys from the Aisne district tell us a particularly sad story of their daily lives. There has been no school held for at least six months; the children over eight years of age being forcibly conscripted in shelling beams all day long.

Adults, when there is any work to be done, are compelled to accomplish it as best they may, without any prospect of a holiday on week-days or Sunday; they may till their own fields (under German superintendence), but the produce is seized as soon as it is ripe, and then, perhaps, resold to its owners. Villagers who own cows are forced to supply the Kommandatur with most of the milk, but a small quantity of skimmed milk is still allowed to families containing children. Those who keep poultry are bound to produce so many eggs a day for their gaolers, often having to buy eggs in order to make up the quantity required. Here, too, all mattresses have been requisitioned, even those used by infants and small children, who have to be content with sacks stuffed with feathers or wood shavings. To add insult to injury, all *bons de réquisition* for commandeered property had to be left at the Mairie when the owners left the district to be repatriated; no receipts whatever could be taken away to prove title to the stolen property. "All copper, down to the handles of doors, and all agricultural implements have been seized, as well as the village churchbells and metal candlesticks."

From Lille we hear that, owing to the extreme scarcity and costliness of food, infant mortality is very high and tuberculosis is quite alarmingly prevalent among the young people. Of the deportations we learned something from one or two of the sufferers: how in April last they were driven out of house and home in the middle of the night by soldiers with fixed bayonets, whilst in certain streets the guns were turned on them. In November, 1916, it seems that 128 persons were taken away as hostages to Germany (the reason given being that this was an act of "reprisal"), and that among the girls who had been thus deported many had been shamefully treated.

In conclusion, three stories of wanton brutality remain in my mind, and I repeat them as they were told to me.

In May, 1915, a particularly revolting crime was committed: two young lads, belonging to the W., who were amusing themselves in the public street, ran

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

The Fall.

London, March 11.  
An official message from Mesopotamia states that Bagdad was occupied on Sunday.

The Past India Played.

London, March 12.  
The fall of Bagdad is the subject of editorials in all the newspapers.

The "Times" concludes its article with a reminder of the great and worthy part which India has played in the triumph and says: "It should always be remembered that a very large proportion of the forces which General Maunde guided to victory are Indian regiments. The cavalry which hung on the flanks of the demoralised Turkish army and chased it to the gates of Bagdad must have been almost exclusively Indian cavalry. The infantry which bore months of privation and proved in the end the masters of the Turks inside Indian units which had already fought heroically in France, Gallipoli and Egypt. Whatever mistakes the Indian military administration may have made in the earlier stages of the Mesopotamian campaign, the valour of the Indian troops who contributed so largely to the successes on the Tigris was never questioned. In the last few days there have been discussions which seemed to imply that India's help in the war chiefly consisted of a belated offer of financial aid. She has done far more, for in common with ourselves she has given the blood of her best and bravest, and nowhere more than in the deserts of Mesopotamia."

### THE PETROGRAD TROUBLE.

London, March 11.  
The Military Commandant has issued a proclamation regarding the "disorders of the last few days, the acts of violence and attempts against the soldiers and police." The proclamation forbids assemblies in the streets and warns the inhabitants that the troops have been ordered to use their weapons if necessary to preserve order.

The newspapers are not being published and the tramways have ceased running.

away when they observed the approach of a certain well-known gendarme; this officer fired at one of them, and wounded the lad so severely that he died a few hours later; his little sister was whipped for calling the gendarme coward; then this policeman finally had the frontory to visit the home of the murdered boy's parents before the funeral and to walk about the room whistling.

I saw a woman, a confectioner, who had been given 2½ months' imprisonment; she had been struck by a drunken policeman, and had fled into her shop for protection; he tried to follow her and somehow hurt his hand, whereupon he denounced her and she received the above sentence.

In one convoy there was a young fellow of about 18, whose right arm had been amputated; he had been set to work to fell trees, and in the course of this work had hurt his arm, which became swollen; he asked at the Kommandatur that something should be done for it, but was accused of shirking work and threatened with imprisonment; later, after he had been working again, his arm had to be amputated.

It is for incidents like these, added to similar horrors perpetrated in Belgium and Armenia and on the high seas, that the German Emperor will have to answer (in the words of his New Year's message to his troops) "before God and humanity."

### A CANTON REQUIEM.

Mass for the Allied Dead.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, a Requiem Mass was sung at the Catholic Cathedral in Canton, for the souls of the men of the Allied armies who have fallen during the war.

A large congregation was present, and this included the majority of the Shamesen people, with the various Consular officials, together with many Portuguese and Chinese. During the service a most eloquent sermon was preached by the new Bishop.

## WAR WORK FOR CLERGY.

The Bishop of Salisbury's Suggestions.

The Bishop of Salisbury is preparing a scheme by which clergy of the diocese, which consists of the counties of Wiltshire and Dorset, may undertake work of a national but non-combatant character. In a letter to the clergy of the diocese he says:—

It is the matter of substitution of clergy should be prepared to take their part, curtailing, with-out neglecting, their ministerial work. For country clergy, agricultural labour in some form offers to those who live in the midst of agricultural interests a suitable and practical opportunity. For others weekday work in offices and business houses, or perhaps postal and transport duties, thereby releasing others for more direct and military service, should, I think, be possible, but that the clergy as a whole, with, of course, exceptions on the ground of age and infirmity, should offer themselves for some share in the great scheme of National Service I am profoundly convinced. That their doing so will involve some considerable interference with their ordinary work is of course inevitable. I desire to facilitate such steps as are necessary to the utmost of my power.

Some duties, of course, cannot be allowed to suffer. The Sacraments must be administered—worship must be offered. The Word must be preached. The sick cannot be neglected. The children must be cared for—but with these exceptions other calls must give way. Weekday services in some cases omitted or curtailed; ordinary visitation, not of the sick but of the whole, postponed—some parochial organisations be depaupered or suspended. Such changes are inevitable, and should be made in consultation with the archdeacons or myself.

Small parishes may for the present have to be worked by neighbouring clergy. The unworthy reluctance to attend another church than our own and the unfortunate spirit of rivalry or unfriendliness that sometimes prevents this must be put aside. It may be as a result of it all that there may be more brotherhood amongst us, less parochialism and a wider view of what it means to serve God in this Church and realm. I am prepared to appeal for the help of the laity in the churches and parishes within far wider limits than under normal conditions.

We are arranging for a small advisory committee in every archdeaconry, which will report to and be in close touch with myself.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co.—Performance of "Mr. Manhattan" at the Theatre Royal.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Bandman Opera Co.—Performance of "Tina" at the Theatre Royal.

Major-General Ravenshaw A. Prisoner.

It was reported recently that Major-General H. S. L. Ravenshaw was a prisoner of war in Germany. He is 47 years of age. General Ravenshaw took part in the Chitral Campaign, and went through the South African War, figuring in the actions at Elandslaagte, Bistfontein, and Lombard's Kop, as well as in the defence of Ladysmith. During the present war he has twice been mentioned in dispatches, and has had the C.M.G. conferred upon him.











Bishop Brent in London.  
Bishop Brent, of the Philippine  
Islands, speaking at the annual  
meeting of the Committee of  
Women's Work, at the Society for  
the Propagation of the Gospel  
in Foreign Parts, Totten Street,  
W. said that with regard  
to American opinion on the war  
Catholics need have no fear. The  
need was a testimony.



## THE LAST THROW.

Chances of a German Offensive in the West.

Writing in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a military correspondent says:

The first and chief advantage of initiative in warfare is that an army chooses the point where it shall throw its force. In so doing it wins immunity for its weak places and compels the enemy to defend his own. It is, for instance, a disadvantage to fight with one's back to a swollen river, and the application of this principle was seen in the French defeat before Soissons almost exactly two years ago.

German military theory hates the defensive as nature abhors a vacuum, and the question arises whether she will be content with it or whether she will employ the surplus of her strategic reserve from Romania to forestall our offensive in the West and strike all upon a desperate throw. The factors which might urge her to the second course are numerous and attractive. Two have been already mentioned: her hatred of the defensive and the immediate and solid gain of fighting on ground of one's own choice.

## A Gamble.

But there are others that are even more cogent. The German Staff have already tasted something of the effects of defensive fighting. An army compelled for long to a defensive course tends to lose moral, more especially if it should be an unsuccessful defensive; and it needs little insight to show that moral tending to evaporate ever more rapidly spells ultimate defeat. An attacking army, able to win small tactical gains, has its spirit inflated, and the civilian population has something to show for its privations.

The war has not yet disclosed a position which has not its price and the enemy may prefer to risk his dwindling strength on such a speculation rather than submit to a possible debacle. There are chances in every attack, and from the German side the war has now reduced itself to a gamble. It is clear that the war cannot continue indefinitely, and it is this which may prove the deciding motive. If Germany could secure some tangible result, sufficient to produce a notable impression in France, she may imagine that would turn the scale and make the Allies more inclined to negotiate a peace at once than to continue, say, another year of sacrifice which might prove no more profitable. It is the German mind we are attempting to read, and this is not an improbable interpretation of it at this moment.

## Why Strike in the West?

Why should she strike in the West? It may be asked. The Western front has proved disastrous to the Germans from the beginning. But, on the other hand, we must weigh two facts. Russia must, by this time, seem to be possessed of some miraculous source of life. How often has she been dealt with, only to re-appear with deadly effect again? After the defeat in East Prussia, the Germans were thrown back from the Nemen and sustained a heavy defeat themselves. They marched to the gates of Warsaw, only to find themselves within an ace of being outflanked by General Ruzsky. They pushed back the line over the whole Eastern front, only to suffer an overwhelming defeat this summer. And apart from the difficulty of dealing Russia a deadly blow, we have to remember the soldier's fascination of dealing his blows against the weakest of his foes. France made such sacrifices and suffered so much that Germany may fancy she has not the heart for more. This would seem the more reasonable, since Austria is certainly in that condition at present.

## A Possible Objective.

Where, then, would she strike, if she struck in the West at all? This is a question that cannot be considered very fully, for obvious reasons. But we can see that the stretch of the French line from Soissons to Compiègne, the nearest point to England, is a

## KAISER'S PEACE LETTER.

Ruler "Who Has a Heart For His Enemies."

Amsterdam, January 15.—According to a Berlin telegram the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes the following autograph letter from the Kaiser to the Imperial Chancellor, dated New Palace, Potsdam, October 31, 1916:—

"My Dear Bethmann,—I have since been turning our conversation thoroughly over in my mind.

"It is clear that the peoples of the enemy countries, who are kept in a morbid war atmosphere and are labouring, owing to lies and frauds, under delusions induced by fighting and hatred, possess no men who are able or who have the moral courage to speak the word which will bring relief—to propose peace. "What is wanted is a moral deed to free the world, including neutrals, from the pressure which weighs upon all. For such a deed it is necessary to find a ruler who has a conscience, who feels that he is responsible to God, who has a heart for his own people and for those of his enemies, who, indifferent as to any possible wilful misinterpretation of his action, possesses the will to free the world from its sufferings.

"I have that courage. Trusting in God I shall dare to take this step. Please draft notes on these lines and submit them to me and make all the necessary arrangements without delay.—(Signed) WILHELM II."

The newspaper adds:—"Our enemies may be assured that we shall come through the war, the continuation of which has been forced on us, to a victorious issue and with a determination as thorough as the desire for peace expressed in this Imperial letter was sincere."—Reuter.

## More Kingly Bluster.

Amsterdam, Jan. 14.—According to a Munich telegram, the King of Bavaria has sent the following telegram to the Kaiser:—

"The strong words which your Majesty, in your indignation at the arrogant reply of our enemies, has addressed to the German people find a lively echo all in our hearts.

"With your Majesty the entire German people share an iron will to break the presumption of our enemies. I know that I am at one with all my Bavarians when at this fateful hour I again assure your Majesty that, with unflinching loyalty, we will continue the fight which was forced upon us in order to enforce the peace which our enemies still refuse us.

"By their war aims they have disclosed their boundless lust for conquest and their desire to destroy us and our allies.

"The whole world now knows who is to blame for this terrible struggle of nations, and who after 30 months of fighting, bears the responsibility for further bloodshed. We were ready for an understanding. Our enemies take a different view.

"The heroism of our victorious troops and the self-sacrificing heroism of the entire people will also henceforth defy all the attacks and all the malice of our enemies and will lead us to victory and to peace. May God continue to be with our just cause."

number of advantages. If a success could be obtained there, it would reproduce the sensation caused by von Kluck's blow there in January, 1915. And a German army would not be very far from the Somme area, in case its efforts did not hamstring the Allied offensive there.

The chances of a successful blow are so small that it is hardly worth while discussing them. The best such an operation could achieve would be to weaken our offensive for a short time. But this is no reason why Germany should not undertake it. Time is fighting against everyone, and she may judge it to be as much our enemy as hers. But if we are as resolute as Germany and are prepared for sacrifices, what can she do to do us any harm?

## POLICE RESERVIST CHARGED.

Scene in a Hungnam Theatre.

Two Chinese, one Police Reserve Constable 781, were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with disorderly conduct on the stage at a Hungnam theatre.

An Indian constable said the first defendant was on the stage and he was ordered to leave. The second defendant (the Reservist) then came up and said he would take the first defendant to the station, "makes the inspector." Witness was taking the first defendant to the Police Station when he got hold of his uniform and the second defendant said:—"I am coming along too; I will go in his place." A big crowd of Chinese gathered and commenced to hoist. Witness took both defendants to the station, with the aid of another constable, who had to be whistled for. The first defendant caught hold of witness's watch chain and broke it: The first defendant said the second told him to go up on the stage and he would be behind him in case there was any trouble.

The second defendant said he saw the first fighting with the constable. He was making a lot of noise.

A witness, called by the second defendant, said he saw the Indian constable having trouble with the first defendant.

Inspector McDonald said the second defendant was only a boy, and had probably been foolish.

His Worship told the second defendant that he was a member of the Police Reserve and should assist the Police, instead of obstructing them.

Defendants were fined \$2 each and were ordered to pay for the repair of the watch chain.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Police School, 5.30 p.m. Monday, March 19.—Class X (Inspector Gerrard). Thirty-two constables warned by O.C. No. 2 Company.

Wednesday, March 21.—Class IX (Chief Inspector Kerr). Twelve Constables warned respectively by Commanders of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections and 8 Constables by the O.C. Maxim Gunners.

Friday, March 23.—Class XI (Inspector Gordon). Thirty-two Constables warned by O.C. No. 2 Company.

Examination Results. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., has reported the result of the recent examination of Classes I, II, and III held at Queen's College.

The following are the names, in order of merit, of those who Passed with Credit:—1, P.O. 573 J. Ribeiro; 2, P.O. 845 Ormiston; 3, P.O. 586 da Silva; 4, Trooper 743 Galloway; 5, Trooper 798 Campbell; 6, P.O. 653 Ellis; 7, Or. Sergt. 683 Ford; 8, Trooper 741 Belp; 9, P.O. 64 Leung Kwok Tai.

The names of the 35 men, in order of merit, who Passed, have been posted on the Notice Board at Headquarters' Club.

The names of the 35 men who failed will be sent to their respective Commanders.

Mounted Police. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton has kindly presented "Drumlog" and "Dunlop" to this detachment.

Promotions &c. The Hon. O.S.P. has approved the following promotions and appointments:—

Inspector H.A. Lammett to be Chief Inspector.

Crown Sergeant 870 Eastace to be Inspector and O.C. No. 1 Platoon.

Crown Sergeant 888 Fothergill to be Staff Inspector and in charge of Emergency Calls and Police School.

Crown Sergeant 681 Wilks to be Company Sergeant Major.

Sergeant 701 Butterfield to be Crown Sergeant and Commander No. 1 Section.

Sergeant 664 Goodwin to be Crown Sergeant and Commander No. 2 Section.

P.O. 845 Bailey to be Sergeant.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNEED BEEF

AND

## CORNEED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS

and BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

On SATURDAY, March 17th, at 4.30 p.m. SHARP.

THE MEMBERS of the New Bandman Opera Company

WILL PRESENT A

## POT POURRI ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF A FUND

to provide entertainment during the coming months

for Men of His Majesty's Services

in the Colony.

## THE ENTIRE GROSS PROCEEDS

will be given to this Fund.

## BOOKINGS AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices: \$3. \$2. \$1.

BOOK EARLY AND HELP THIS DESERVING FUND.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Carrage McCullough  
Billett Mr & Mrs Lambert  
Berkardz Miss Roseman Miss  
Lewis Sayer Mr & Mrs  
Luchinger Mrs Woods  
Mr & Mrs Hard

## NOTICE.

## WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL—\$8,000,000.—  
In shares of \$10—each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,  
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—35 Miscellaneous GRAMOPHON RECORDS, All except 2 double-sided; Orchestral and Popular Songs (chiefly ragtime and comic—7 Billy Williams), \$35 cash. Apply Box 1266 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 10, Seymour Terrace. Apply to—P. M. N. de Silva 5, Des Voeux Road.

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
**SUZUKI & CO.**  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## NOTICE.

THIS is to Inform the General Public that the Undersigned is the Sole Proprietor of Joseph Brothers, Hongkong—and all connections with the firm carried on at Shanghai under the same name has ceased as from the 1st October, 1916.

EDWARD MENASHIE  
JOSEPH  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1917.

"ARROW" SHIRTS.  
FOR EVENING DRESS WEAR.

## MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.  
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 20.

## Powell Ltd

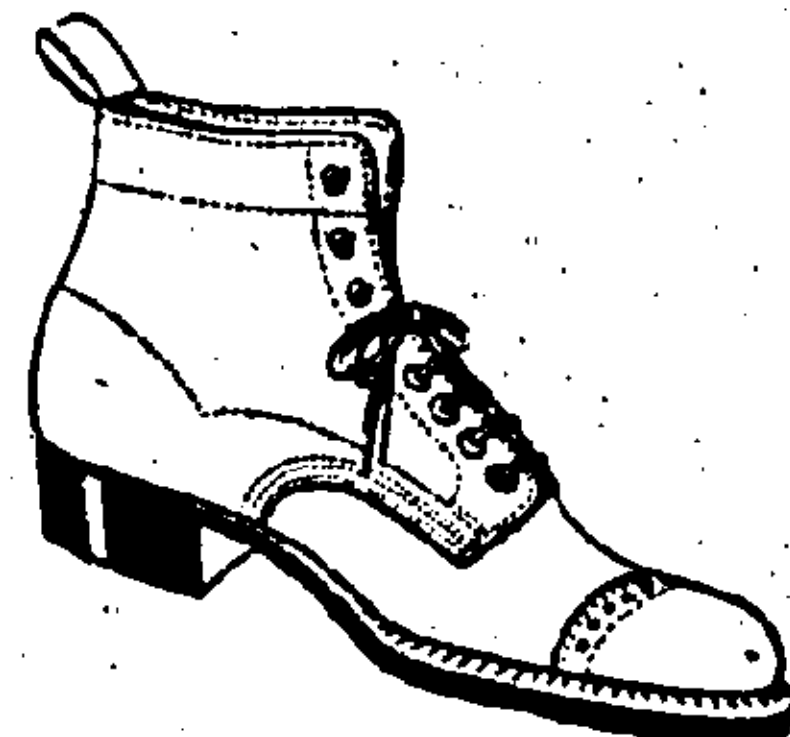
TELEPHONE 746

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW STOCK OF ENGLISH MADE

## FOOTWEAR

SMART BOOTS AND SHOES. FOR DRESS OR SERVICE WEAR.



BLACK or BROWN.  
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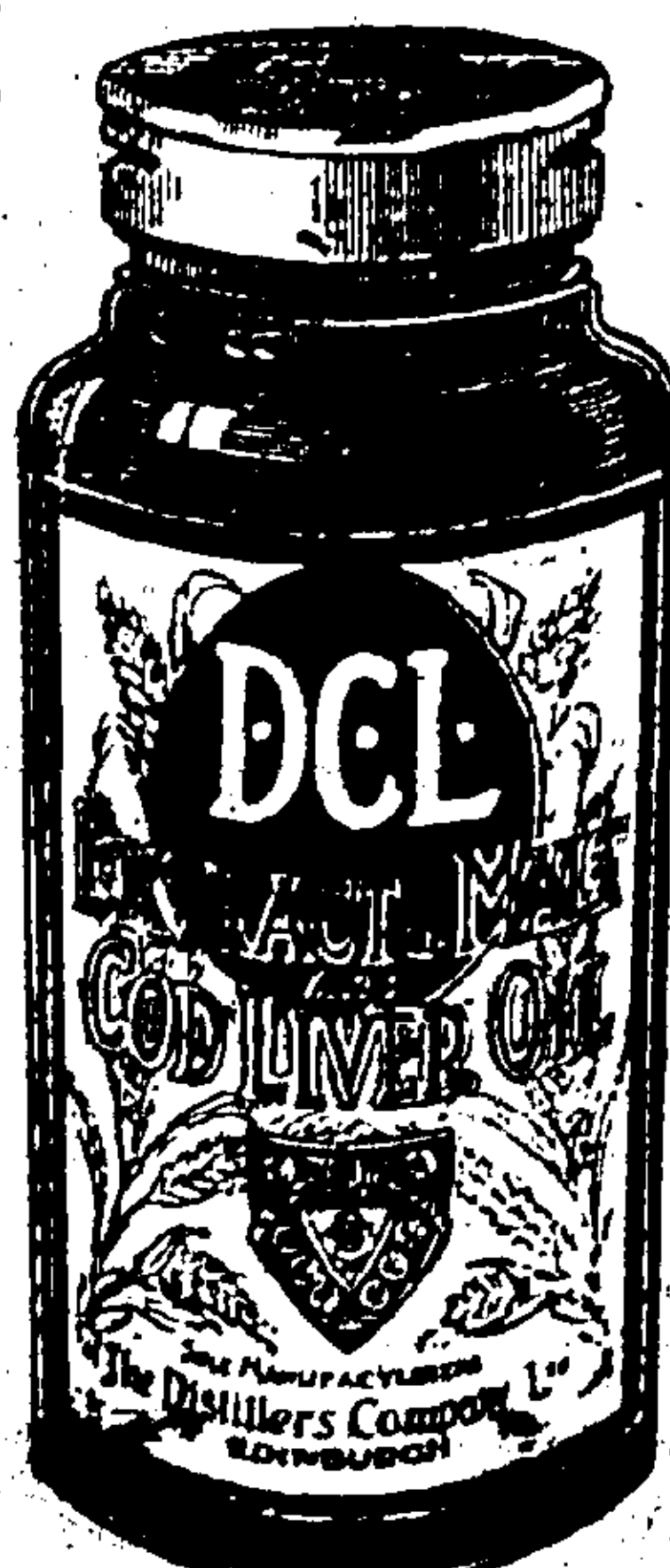
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SOLE AGENTS:—  
**CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**

TEL. NO. 185. 6, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1917.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named.

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.			Connecting at Colombo with Australia Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.



## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

## EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

## SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Empress of Russia	Empress of Asia
Empress of Japan ...	Empress of Japan ...
Empress of Asia ...	Empress of Asia ...
Monteagle ...	Monteagle ...

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama. Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD. WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

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## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, R.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.		
OCUTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.		
MOJI and Kobe.		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

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## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	26th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.

1st class to London G\$348. (271.10.0), return G\$619. (1212). to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50. \*Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports. Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

## OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO. Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintang 23rd Mar. S.S. Arakan 14th May. Tjikembang 13th Apr.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Hongkong, York Buildings. Manager, S. S. S.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

## S.S. CHINA

WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 15, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1034.



## THE ROYAL MAIL

## STEAM PACKET

## COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, DALNY		
MANILA, OEBU & ILOILO		
DALNY		
SHANGHAI		
SHANGHAI & DALNY		
SHANGHAI		
SHANGHAI		
MANILA, OEBU & ILOILO		
TIENSIN		

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" and "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chen," "Sennan," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sikang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Mar. 13, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijaroem		15th Mar.	22nd Mar.	SHANGHAI
Tijapanas		23rd Mar.	28th Mar.	KOBE
Tijilwong		22nd Mar.	28th Mar.	KOBE

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Telephone No. 1574. York Building. 115

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halhong...	J. W. Evans	TUES. 13th March, at 11 a.m.
Halhan...	A. E. Higgins	THUR. 15th March, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Wed., 14th Mar. at d'light.
KOBE & Moji	Suisang	Thur., 15th Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 15th Mar. at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Fri., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 17th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 20th Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 20th Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high class is only available for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading



## SHIPPING.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG &amp; BELAWAN (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

s.s. "ECUADOR"	March 28, June 18.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	April 23, " "
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	May 21, " "

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., Apply to:—

Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO  
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer)	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 13th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Honam.	5.00 p.m. Heungshan.
-------------------	----------------------

WEDNESDAY, 14th MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan.	8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan.	5.00 p.m. Honam.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.  
HOTEL MAXIM (First Floor) Opposite the Blake Pier.

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EXPRESS.FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND  
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.B. MONTEITH WILB & CO., Representatives.  
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TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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WING WOO STREET  
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.  
TELEPHONE 1116.TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,  
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

## GRAVING DOCK.

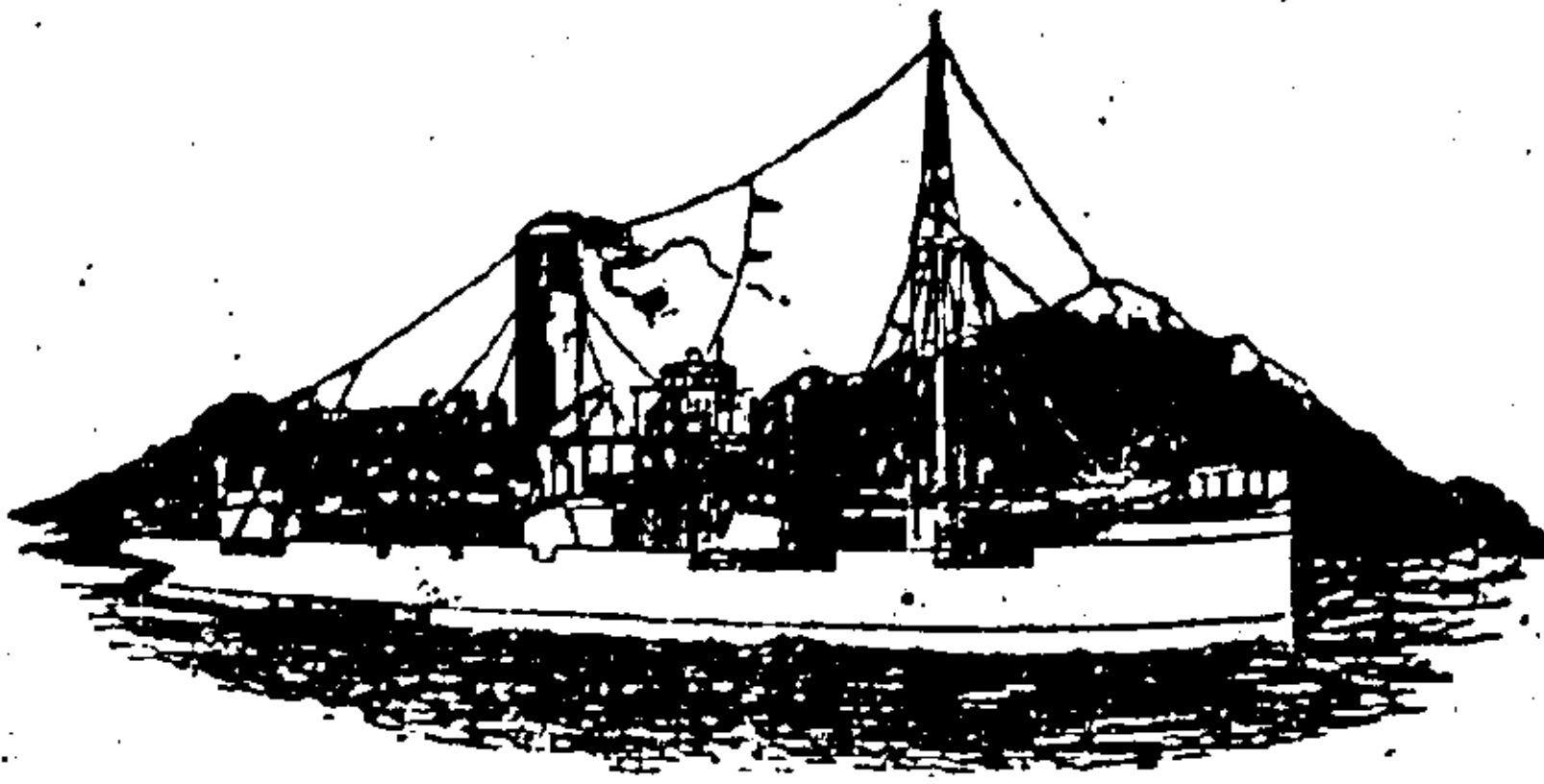
78' X 88' X 34'-6"

## PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

## ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE  
and Electric Welding Systems.AGENTS FOR:—  
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.Mr. ROXBURGH, Messrs. THORNYCROFT's Representative, is at present in  
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,  
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,  
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-  
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIREHONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.  
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

## NOTICE.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Casts Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Ship Chandlers. Nos. 25, and  
27, King's Road, Street, (2nd Street, west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 212.

## NOTICE.

## TSANG FOOK.

Piano & Organ Repaired, Tuned,  
and Regulated. Cases Repolished.  
Work a Finish Guaranteed.  
Lowest Charges Consistent  
with Best Workmanship. Es-  
timates Given on Request.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.  
Just arrived, Large Shipments of  
Choysang Ham.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Despatched.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Bintank	J.C.J. L.	13, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	26, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	25, Mar.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	S. iny. M.	T. K. K.	2, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	13, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	28, Apr.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Sibona M.	T. K. K.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Araka	J.C.J. L.	14, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	21, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Touy M.	T. K. K.	23, May.

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai via Swatow	Choyang	J. M. Co.	14, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Kobe and Moji	Suisang	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	15, Mar.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Tientsin	Chipahing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	17, Mar.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	18, Mar.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	24, Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	30, Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	30, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	21, Mar.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	22, Mar.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	22, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	24, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	24, Mar.
Kobe	Tjiliwang	J.C.J. L.	28, Mar.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "ANYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO  
& JAPAN PORTS.The above named Steamer having  
arrived, Consignees of cargo  
are hereby notified to send in  
their Bills of Lading for counter-  
signature, and to take immediate  
delivery of Cargo from alongside.  
Cargo remaining undelivered  
on the 13th March, at 5 P.M., will  
be landed at Consignees' risk and  
expense, and delivery must then be  
taken from the Company's  
Godown.Storage charges will be assessed  
on all cargo remaining un-  
delivered on 16th March, at 5 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.No Claim will be recognised  
after the Goods have left the  
Steamer or Godown.All chafed and damaged cargo  
will be landed into the Com-  
pany's Godown, where they will  
be examined on the 21st March,  
1917, at 10 A.M.No Claims will be recognised if  
filed after the 3rd March, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1917.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Great Northern Telegraph  
Company, Ltd.Akhung Sinkiang Menli Hotel,  
from Shanghai.

Kimloo, from Kobe.

A. B. SORESENSEN,  
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1917.

## HOTEL LISTS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson G E	Keyl De F F
Arldmont A	Knicht Mr & Mrs
Aslaworth J W	P L
Barlett R M	Kates F H
Bellier R E	Kroderer Dr A T
Bleeker F D	King O
Bowick Mr & Mrs	Kranja N B
Brown Mr & Mrs	Kranz Mr & Mrs
Baxter Mr & Mrs H	O F
Birbeck R J	Leira Mr & Mrs J J
Barker W L L	Laurenson Mr & Mrs
Barlow J H	Longfield S
Bain H Murray	Little C
Bellier Mrs E R	Luna Mr & Mrs A
Bockdale L	Lambert Mr & Mrs
Bryne Mr & Mrs O	L J
Bull W G	Loebinger S E
Brunt J	Maalin H E
Clarke W E	Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Capplemann D E	Mackdonald Major D
Croucher N	Mercer J
Conant H A R	McInnes Mr & Mrs
Courtney J D	McNeill L D
Courtney G L	McAdam G
Curry F W	Moller Mr & Mrs E
Cannan Mr & Mrs J	Martell Miss
T M	Martell Miss M
Colman Mr & Mrs	Martell Miss M
O D	Martell Miss M
Chase Miss A G	Murdoch J
Carey H S	Maslow J A
Clarke H S	Morris H F
Croft C	Nicolson J S
Cherry Mrs M	O'Brien Mr & Mrs
Cochran Capt & Mrs	W L
Coffin A S	Opiso A M
Dowling W A	Paffner A F
Davenport W B	Pinson A V
Duffy Miss M E	Petrie D D
Davis Mr & Mrs F	Parr W R
Devar Capt J	Ross J F Van
Dewar J J	Ray E H
Dowling Mrs	Reay Miss F A
Dryfus Mr & Mrs	Ritchie D
L	Reid K B
Daly James	Roberts C W
Eaton Mr & Mrs	Ross E M
A W	Ross Miss M F
Edell Mr & Mrs H	Ross F
Elliott P O	Sanderson Capt &
Fuller Dauman	Mrs M H
Ford W H	Sanderson Capt H
Fairley W L J	H
Fane J	Stackhouse Mrs A
Francisco Mrs	Stackhouse J W
Gray P J	Shirley Dr J C
Gordon A G	Squire Miss A
Goulbourn V	Sorby Mr & Mrs V
Gass Mr & Mrs	Scott J H
Taylor	Slade Mrs M
Grimshaw R	Smith Mrs G H
Hodge L E S	Swift Mrs G H
Harvey Mr & Mrs	Sherrin A G de
E D	Stork F
Hayward Mr & Mrs	Sheldon Mrs & Mr
H E	R D
Hollands H E	Solbe H G
Hodgins Mrs H E	Steele E H
Hind W B	Swan E
Harper C	Thompson G F
Heeper A Shelton	Todd A L
Hodge J W	Trumbull Miss
Hannibal Mr & Mrs	Yarn M H T
A	Warren E J T
Hyatt Mr & Mrs W	Walker Mrs H A
B	Wall C
Hope L	Ward G G
Hope J E	Ward Mrs J G
Helmer Mrs	Walsh Miss G A
Haslam N	Wells Mrs
Hilbert O H	Williams Capt J
Joseph E M	Winn Fred
Jones Capt & Mrs	Wood Paymaster
N I	R E

## CARLTON HOTEL.

Austin J	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Benson M E	Levy Miss F
Bell Miss S	Lewis H
Bell Miss G	Loder Mr & Mrs
Brewer V	Lopes A
Clarke Miss B	Mackdonald Miss M
Clarke H O	Maclean Miss J
Cowan C	May Miss I
Edmond Miss K	McK Thomas
Edmonds Mr & Mrs	Morrison L L
Guthrie Miss M	Marrell O
Hall H	Owen Miss M D
Harrington Miss E	Peapals L
Hodgson L	Reynolds Miss G
Hodson Miss T	Reynolds Miss S
Harper J	Rumley Miss E
Hernier Miss O	Rowe Miss B
Hudson Capt & Mrs	Seyd C E
Keely Miss M	Smith R H
Killoe Mr & Mrs	Stephens Mr & Mrs
Knight F	Tam W
Koss Mrs S	Watkins H

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs B	Joseph J
Banham Mr & Mrs	Lambden A
Baker Mr & Mrs	Lambden Miss E G
Bouman G O	Lee W D
Bullen Miss M E	Morley W
Budge W	Musshall D
Castello	Pamphrey Mrs W O
Cheng Mr & Mrs T B	Payne H E S
Donaldson B A	Page H H
Fetterley	Richardson Mr &
Finlayson Mrs &	Mrs O E
Mrs D J	Sim J
Fritz C	Sleigh E M
Gregory T N	Stewart Mrs
Gunn Mr & Mrs T	Thornton H
Hamm Mr & Mrs	Underwood Mr &
Jackson Wm	Wicks J
James B	

## THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department  
Store in the East.Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest  
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1937.  
1944.



## MR. T. N. CHAU'S WEDDING.

## Interesting Function in Canton.

One of the biggest social functions that Canton has witnessed recently has been taking place during the last day or two: the marriage ceremony of Mr. T. N. Chau, late of Queen's College Oxford and the Middle Temple, and Miss Sa Yin-shun, daughter of Mr. Sa Wik-nung, a prominent citizen of Canton. The bridegroom is the eldest son of the popular Hongkong merchant and banker, Mr. Chau Siu-ki, and he has recently returned from England with the intention of practising as a barrister in this Colony.

For the ceremonies and general entertaining Mr. Chau Siu-ki has hired a very large house in Sai Kwan, and this has been decorated, both inside and outside, on a very lavish scale. A temporary portico, stretching across the roadway, has been erected and under it is a very pretty arrangement of electric lights. Inside the reception hall is also a most elaborate electric light trophy, the gift of the Managing Director of the Canton Electric Company. The walls of the various rooms are hung with handsome red silk scrolls, gold-lettered, which have been presented by the many friends of both families.

Yesterday was the most important day of the festivities, for it included the ceremony of fetching the bride from her father's house to that of the bridegroom; and it was characterised by widespread hospitality. During the morning Mr. Chau Siu-ki received over two hundred callers, of the official and mercantile communities, who came to offer their congratulations; and, at mid-day, an excellent luncheon, to which some hundred people sat down, was served. Telegrams of regret for inability to be present were received from the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Tin Kam-wa, Mr. J. M. Wong, and other Hongkong friends. Those present at the luncheon included Messrs. Chung Choy-chuo, Chan Kam-chi, Tse Yam-chi, Lai Kwai-pui, Kong Hong-yun, Chang Sui-wo, Chung Chung-kok, Tse Chak-kai, Chin Sui-shik, Wong Yat-sam, Wong Puk-shan, Wong Lo-tung, Ya Yui-pak and many other well-known merchants. The brothers of the bridegroom were also there, as were some European friends. On the ladies' side of the house, guests were entertained by Mrs. Chau Siu-ki and her daughter, Mrs. Ya Yin-pak.

Great interest was manifested in the very handsome presents. Among the scrolls displayed was one from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong, bearing the names of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. Ho Fook, Ho Kam-tung, Lo Man-keo, Lo Cheung-shih, Lo Man-wei and others. The Chamber further expressed its regard by sending a magnificent silver bowl, with the names of the donors inscribed. The Chinese Club of Hongkong also sent a very fine scroll, with a complete tea service in silver. Other scrolls came from the Members and Directors of the Tung Wo and the Po Leung Kuk, from the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Messrs. S. W. Tao, Cheung Sam-woo, and Au Chik-man, as well as from many of the Chinese of Canton, including Mr. Chin Yu-tin and the late Chief of Police, Mr. Tang Lu-kwong. Numerous presents were received from friends and old schoolfellows of the bridegroom and from the friends of the bride's family, as well as from a number of Hongkong Europeans.

After tiffin, preparations were made for the departure of the procession which was going to bring back the bride, and great was the excitement aroused throughout the neighbourhood. The bride's chair, carried by a number of uniformed bearers, was richly draped with red silk and was the object of the greatest curiosity and admiration. The procession was a very long one, its most interesting feature being several little girls fantastically dressed, and mounted on ponies. As soon as it had passed, a long string of crackers was lighted and the guests retired within doors to await the coming of the bride.

To-night a dinner on a very extensive scale will be given by Mr. Chau Siu-ki at Sai Kwan.

## DAILY BREAD.

## The Staple of Conversation.

Mr. George F. M. Cooks writes in the *Globe*:-

Bread is no longer merely the staple of life; it has become the staple of conversation. It has even assumed the position of that old stand-by the weather and its accessories, the scarcity of sugar. The Government having decreed that our bread be made of "straight-run flour," we begin at once to prattle of percentages and discuss decimal points, the barbear of Lord Randolph Churchill, who "could never understand what those damned little dots meant." Our interest, too, is aroused as to the particular shade our bread is to assume, and we are somewhat surprised at the heaviness of cake. But, so far as one can make out, we shall be none the worse for our war-bread venture, possibly even better, for the scientists whisper darkly of mysterious "vitamines," which appear to be some sort of digestive liquors, very little of them necessary, but that little essential. And these scientists point out, further, that, in spite of the "vitamines" being so absolutely necessary, they are practically absent in "best white flour."

But while the scientists prattle of "vitamines" the Government preach economy and justify their decrees as to the quality of our bread upon the score that from the same weight of wheat we shall be obtaining an increased amount of nutriment. If it is nutriment for bulk that the Government desire they should have gone to the Lapp and considered his ways, especially his bread-making ways, for he produces in "Palk Bread" the most nutritious of all breads. It has its drawbacks, however, for, like Katsush, it must be an acquired taste. Anyhow, to enjoy it thoroughly one needs to be ignorant of its constituents, and blind to its appearance; for it is compounded of rye flour and reindeer blood, and in colour is decidedly dusky. To render it really palatable it needs an Arctic climate for "frillings" and the appetite of Esau, the hunter.

If, however, it is economy, the Government desire, then they might consider the Arab and his bread-making ways. He sees no reason for looking on bread merely as something to be eaten, or limiting it to edible purposes. The dough of which it is made he rolls out into large thin sheets which, when baked, he tosses up over his stall exposed to the scorching rays of a fiery sun, and it adapts itself admirably to the functions of a sunshade. When rain comes, as come it will even in the best regulated climates, the sun-shade bread with the aid of a thin film of almond oil, will function admirably as a mackintosh. And only when it begins to fray a bit at the edges need it be put to base usage and become—just bread. Again on the score of economy a strong case could be made out for the bread made in North China by flat-ironing the pith of a bamboo grass. From this treatment it emerges as little ivory-white strips of great delicacy, at least such is the opinion of the Manchurians, and they ought to know for they eat them.

But in spite of these recipes, all of which have been well and truly tried, we doubt their general acceptance, for an Englishman is apt to be very conservative in the matter of food, even war-bread is not so much an innovation as a reversion to type, a harking back to precedent in a manner thoroughly in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution, which, as the tender Tennyson pointed out, "slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent." Indeed, that wonderful, miraculous, self-digesting, health-inspiring "Standard Bread" is not new in type, nor even in name. Turn back the pages of history but a century and a quarter, and we find my Lords of the Council banning the use of fine white flour and substituting therefor "Standard Wheaton Bread." But these Lords of the Council seemed strangely to mix up precedent with performance, and proceeding with precision, for

## PINK BRAID.

## An Interesting Summary Court Case.

A claim was heard by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), sitting in the Summary Court this morning, for \$129.70, made by Messrs. S. C. Ismail and Co. merchants and commission agents of Hotel Mansions, against the Sui Obeung Wing firm, traders. The plaintiff firm claimed that \$120 was the balance due to them for goods sold and delivered under a contract, and that \$9.70 was interest due on the sum mentioned from October 24, 1915, at six per cent.

Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Lo defended. Mr. Mason said that five cases of coloured braids were contracted to be purchased. There were no samples given. The first case was delivered and paid for in full. Defendants said they did not like the pink braid, and when the other four cases were delivered the defendants asked for an allowance on each case, because, they said, other dealers had given an allowance. The cases were paid for, less \$30 on each case, and the claim was for the balance. An offer of settlement was made just before the Chinese New Year, but the amount offered was not enough.

Plaintiff gave evidence and said no samples were delivered. The braid was pink and he only allowed \$30 to be deducted temporarily to see if other dealers were making allowances. It was not intended to be deducted from the price.

The case for the defendants was that the pink braid was not up to description, and they would not take delivery until a concession was made. They first asked for \$50, but later agreed to \$30. When plaintiffs said it was only deducted temporarily, that was not what defendants understood.

Judgment was given for plaintiffs with costs.

## TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 10, 1917:-

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 10 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,289	\$139,022
Last Year: ...	11,183	127,375
Increase: ...	1,106	11,647
Decrease: ...		

they not only issued the decrees, but themselves obeyed them. Our modern legislators, in these days of Liquor Laws, make no such mistake, for with their greater enlightenment and clearer intelligence they have been able to differentiate quite clearly the several positions of teacher and taught, of law-giving and law-obeying.

But if we seek not precedent, but origin, then for war bread we must go a good deal further back than the Eighteenth Century. We are somewhere near it when we get back to Richard II's reign. At that time there were separate qualities of bread baked, and each quality by a separate baker. The aristocrats of the trade were those who used the finest white flour and baked "signal bread," and there was the Mayor to pay if they dabbled in any inferior grade. This was for the use of the King and his Court, and the very few others who could afford to buy it. At the other end of the scale were the bakers of "sour" or brown bread, who were forbidden by law to have a bolting sieve in their possession with which to separate bran from flour. This was the bread for the masses. For those who aspired to the classes and shunned the masses there was "Wassel" baked from flour not too finely sifted. And this was the ancestor of our "war bread," which will be eaten, not because it is deemed, by the powers that be, to be necessary for the adequate prosecution of any will-to-win. The Premier once belonged to the "potato bread spirit"; it will be found to quell before the spirit of the eastern of the English war bread.

## A CANADIAN CHARGE.

## Clockwork Raid in the Snow.

British Army in the Field, Jan. 22.—To-day I heard the full account of the raid made by the Canadians on the German lines before Calonne on the 17th inst.

In this raid every man knew his part; and when he started was part perfect. No prompter was needed. As most of the performance would be in the German lines, where others would join in who did not know what the play was about, the Canadian lads were set to learning the German language. They had some phrases to acquire, such as "Raus!" (which it was hoped the Germans would recognise as "Come on!"), with another German phrase explaining that if they stayed down there they must expect the worst immediately.

For—I wish to put it on record—our men do hate the necessity to bomb deep dug-outs full of a scared and untrusting enemy. And, of course, time is short; and bombing becomes necessary if orders are not at once obeyed. A big and modest young Canadian officer said to me that he called down one dug-out six times, in German, on this very occasion.

"I didn't want to bomb it. I knew a number were down below. Every time I shouted a voice replied in English, 'Yes.' I was hard up for time, too. But at last out came the German company commander, his sergeant-major, and four others. He apologised for delaying me. He said he had been burning battalion orders. He was only just in time, though."

Hitherto the difficulty has been that the apprehensive enemy below did not know what our Tommies were shouting about from the trench above; and so have died. In order to save them next time, behold our ferocious Colonials bending by candle light in dug-outs to commit to memory certain German salutory invitations.

"Don't think," said one of the staff officers concerned, "we can go barging over to the German line just when we feel like it. Nothing doing—except our funerals." He produced large scale trench charts. "That place," he said, "is where, a long time since, we meant to go and make a mess of everything, after we had learned all we want to get. Each of our men had a sand bag with him to carry away documents and other small details of military consequence."

That place was a salient, projecting into our lines from what is a very strong German sector. Immediately behind that salient are the houses and yards in regular rows of a modern mining village, involved with a railway having sidings and goods yards. It could be presumed to be a perfect nest of machine-guns and other lethal traps, warranted to go off if only looked at.

It had a frontage of about 1,800 ft., and all our friends could see, with periscopes, this place they intended to visit at leisure was a really astonishing barrier. 45 ft. wide—no less—of barbed wire. "A pretty steep proposition," said the officer, "but we studied it carefully for a long time. Then we prepared a programme of attacks. It's a great game that, confining the agitated mind of the old Boche. Then we went over. Why, the Staff wasn't wanted then. It was like starting a gramophone. Our boys just played the tune that was on the record, and there wasn't a false note."

"It was the first Canadian day we have had yet," one of the boys told me of the day of raid. The ground had four inches of snow. They went over about 8 in the morning at an active walk; and then a German machine gun began. The company officers made some rapid consultations, communicated these to a telephone service which followed them about, and instantly a very large shell dropped near that gun, and it stopped talking.

In four minutes the first wave of the raiders was in the first line. In twenty minutes the second line was reached. The affair moved with the unfaltering precision of a finely balanced and well-oiled machine. It is true the enemy's front line had been strengthened, and that

assembly trenches manned with supporters. Their losses were the heaviest in the campaign. The judgment the Canadian officers had formed on-gut-work from aeroplane photographs, and what a shrewd scout may know from prolonged watching from a distance, all proved to be entirely right. We knew as much about the German position as its tenants. Each Canadian, consulting his watch, his timetable, and recognising each particular German trench did his appointed work there, and went on then to the next thing; till all was over, friendly snowstorm masked the homeward journey, which began one hour after the start.

Everything the Canadians planned to get by the raid they got. "And," said one German non-com., with sadness, "if you had only come the day before you would have captured our corps commander."

The prisoners surrendered readily, helped by the invitations in German. One large and two small ammunition dumps were blown up, and besides a death roll indicated, which may have been as high as 300—including, it is thought, a battalion commander—we took back one hundred prisoners (including the officer mentioned), several machine guns, and a trench mortar.

Our casualties were light.—*Daily News* correspondent.

## COLD SNAP AT HOME.

## Scenes in Frost and Snow.

The frost shows at present no sign of giving way, says the *Times* of January 31. In London, and in most other parts of England, Monday night and the early hours of yesterday morning were the sharpest recently experienced. A few slight showers of snow fell in London yesterday, and more decided falls were reported in several parts of the eastern midland and south-eastern counties.

According to the official weather report (covering the 24 hours which ended at 6 o'clock last evening) the severest frosts were recorded at Southport, Colwyn Bay, and Bude, which had 9 deg. each. With the exception of two or three places on the south coast, Banff was the warmest place in the British Isles yesterday, there being only 2 deg. of frost at the coldest period and for a considerable time the thermometer registered 38 deg., only one degree lower than was enjoyed at Penzance and Torquay.

Observations in London show that in the shelter of the screen the thermometer in many places fell at least 10 deg. below the freezing point. On the surface of the ground the cold was naturally far more severe, readings below 20 deg. being observed in many parts even of the London district. As regards the formation of ice the temperatures experienced in the open exercise an influence altogether out of proportion to those recorded by thermometers exposed in the orthodox fashion (with a view to obtaining accurate shade temperatures) in a screen at a height of 4 ft. above the ground. So far the readings observed in that way have been decidedly low, but by no means remarkable for the mid-winter season.

What has contributed in a very large measure to the stagnation of the skater has been the absence of any day temperatures sufficiently high to thaw the ice which has been formed during the night. At Wandsworth Common the thermometer in the daytime has not risen more than 3 deg. above the freezing point since January 23. At Hampstead frost has prevailed for an unbroken series of 11 days.

The Frost at Sea. Whatever Londoners have had to endure in the matter of cold it has been nothing to the lot of the men of the Royal Navy, merchant seamen. Early yesterday morning a vessel came up to the docks with her rigging, masts and funnel stays coated and festooned with icicles. She had been four days at sea, and during the whole of that time had experienced bitter weather, the reported passing patrol boats and their crews in a more plight than

## CHINESE DOCUMENTS.

## Interesting Opinions in Court.

At the Supreme Court this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was continued in which Mr. E. V. Carpmael, Official Receiver, is suing the Po Yuen, Ma Chee Lung and Lee Hyean.

The plaintiff was on March 17, 1914, appointed by the Court to be provisional liquidator of the Yue Hing Company, Ltd., with power to take possession of, collect and protect the assets of that Company. The plaintiff claims:—(a) A declaration that 98 chests of opium delivered to the defendant firm or the proceeds of the sale thereof are the property of the Yue Hing Company, Ltd.; (b) An order for delivery of the said chests or for payment of the proceeds of sale to the plaintiff, and damages; (c) An order that the defendants Ma Chee Lung and Lee Hyean, as directors of the Yue Hing Company, contribute such sum to the assets of the Company as will compensate the Company in respect of their fraud, negligence and breach of trust respecting the said 100 chests.

Chan Kan-u, compradors to Messrs. Douglas, Laiprak and Co., gave evidence concerning certain documents, and said he was of opinion that in a proper agreement the signatures should be placed side by side with the date following.

Witness went on to say that two business men like the signatories to the document produced—having done big business in Hongkong—should know that a document of this kind should be stamped. It was the usual custom in an important document for the signatories to add the characters "Tik Pat" ("own handwriting"). These characters would not be added to unimportant documents, such as minutes.

Mr. Jenkin:—Can you suggest why the characters "Tik Pat" should not have been put in this document?—I cannot say. Such an important document as this should have been stamped. We should have been particular about it, as it is no little matter. The characters should be the last words on the document. Witness added that in doing business one should have everything as exact as possible, so that confidence should be established between business people. It was curious that such an important document should be written on such an unimportant piece of paper. The main outstanding feature which struck him was the position of the signatories. All Chinese agreements were in two parts. There were two sides which could be fitted together. He had had experience for years of Chinese commercial documents—ever since he had been at school. He had been with the Douglas Company for 27 years. In his opinion, this was not a genuine document, and it would not be admitted before a Chinese official.

The hearing was further adjourned.

## More Far Eastern Barristers.

There was no "Oll Night" at Gray's Inn because of the resolution passed by the Bench that dining in hall be suspended during the war. Amongst those who have been called are:—At the Middle Temple: Leon Chin leung; at Gray's Inn: Nai Wong and Chune Point, diploma Government students.

It was stated that small broken floes of ice were floating in the waters in the North of Britain, and in some places masses of ice, almost small bergs, were seen. Patrol work has been increasingly anxious, but the crews have had the satisfaction of knowing that any enemy under-water craft are in a much worse plight, as all bathways and deck fastenings become coated with thick ice when submarines are running awake.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## The Agenda for Thursday's Meeting.

The orders of the day for Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council are:-

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Betting Ordinance, 1901.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to protect certain Public Servants from Legal Proceedings in respect of certain Liabilities.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers of arrest possessed by revenue officers.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to make such provisions as are necessary to enable the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty to come into force as regards the Colony of Hongkong.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to make provisions for the better protection of forests, forest reserves and plantations from fire.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to make further provision for the protection of trees on Crown land and other Crown property from wilful damage.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal in part the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916.

## BANDMAN OPERA CO.

## Presentation of "Mr. Manhattan."

Though the theme in "Mr. Manhattan," presented by the Bandman Opera Company at the Theatre Royal last night, was of the thinnest, the leading characters in the piece shined through with a happy swing, nothing but their own skill and versatility captivated the large audience and calling forth spontaneous and hearty laughter at every stage of the play. Several of the gags are hoary with age, but there were quite a few new ones which were much appreciated.

Mr. Alex Kellaway, in the title role, was the life and soul of the play, splendidly taking the part of a young American, with more money than he knows what to do with, and with a host of friends who are responsible for placing him in some very complex situations, from which he experiences great difficulty, at times, in extricating himself. His valet Ockin (Mr. Fred Wynn) is not the least of those responsible for placing him in some very complex situations, from which he experiences great difficulty, at times, in extricating himself. His valet Ockin (Mr. Fred Wynn) is not the least of those responsible for placing him in some very complex situations, from which he experiences great difficulty, at times, in extricating himself. His valet Ockin (Mr. Fred Wynn) is not the least of those responsible for placing him in some very complex situations, from which he experiences great difficulty, at times, in extricating himself.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Yunnan Copper.

Last year the output of the copper mines at Tungehuan, Yunnan, was more than 7,000 tons, and it is likely that the quantity will be greatly increased in this year. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has telegraphed to General Tang, Tachun of that province, pointing out the necessity for the Government to take over these mines in order to develop them to meet the urgent needs of the country, and at the same time a memorial has been sent to the Cabinet drawing attention to the enterprise.

## Perak's Prosperity.

Ipo, February 28.—At the annual meeting of the Perak branch of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Phylisik presiding, gave a lengthy speech and again reviewed the trade and commerce of the past year. The imports totalled \$27,743,280, an increase of \$3,897,274 as compared with 1915, a decrease of \$915,340 as compared with 1914, a decrease of \$6,218,362 as compared with 1913, and a decrease of \$2,481,897 as compared with 1912, the exports increasing. Re-exports totalled \$98,893,980 with increases of \$24,091,585 as compared with 1915, \$39,895,902 as compared with 1914, \$27,491,530 as compared with 1913 and \$28,261,870 as compared with 1912. The trade of Perak on the whole is good and profitable; the import trade is below normal but an improvement cannot be expected during war. The local bazaar was healthy throughout the year and it is expected that a bonded warehouse will be provided in Ipo next month. The Chamber is collecting data regarding trade after the war but the efforts of the Chambers in Malaya seem to lack in direction. The position of rubber and tin was also referred to. The following committee was elected: Messrs. Fortescue, De Paula, Frank Pearce, Munro, Phylisik, Mourin and Stewart.—Singapore Free Press.

## Economic Activity in Korea.

It is a noteworthy fact that in consequence of the prosperous financial condition in Japan, many capitalists here have recently shown themselves inclined to invest their capital in undertakings in Korea. Making summary of their plans, the Seoul Press finds that at least ten manufacturing or mercantile companies have recently been projected or established in Korea. The establishment of the Chemulpo Dock Company, promoted by Mr. T. Okuda and a few other capitalists in Chemulpo with a capital of Y150,000, has already obtained official permission. The projected sugar refinery at Pyongyang, capitalised at five million yen, and the Pyongyang branch of the Onoda Portland Cement Manufacturing Company with a capital of two million yen, have also obtained official permission for their establishment. The establishment in Seoul of a rice and bean exchange has been separately applied for by capitalists in Seoul and in Japan while similar institutions are also being projected in Kusan and Fusan. The Chosen Match Manufacturing Company capitalised at Y500,000, and the Oriental Tobacco Manufacturing Company capitalised at one million yen, have also been recently promoted and official permission applied for. Plans have been already matured by Mr. I. Yamamoto and other business men of the Mitsui group to establish a spinning-mill in Seoul. The establishment in Fusan of a ceramic factory capitalised at one million yen, is also being projected by Mr. Y. Shofa, a well-known porcelain manufacturer of Kyoto, while a project is maturing among certain mining capitalists to establish a Tangshan mining company in North Chongchongdo. The spinning-mill and the ceramic factory will shortly file applications with the Government-General for permission to establish business.

For a good solid meal in Canteen or Table d'Hôte with Wine & Liquors at the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## FROM THE PULPIT.

## "Far from the Noise of Archers."

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.—"Tell ye of it, ye that ride on white asses, ye that sit on rich carpets, and ye that walk by the way. Far from the noise of the archers, in the places of drawing water, there shall they rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord."—Judges 5/10-11.

This is a stave from the magnificent triumph song for the victory over Sisera and his 900 chariots of iron by Deborah and Barak. Its significance appears through comparison with a previous section in which it is told that the rulers had ceased from Israel under the foreign oppression, the highways were deserted and travellers had to use what by-paths they could.—As the result of victory, order and security were restored. The white ass, used by persons of dignity and authority, reappeared; so did rich carpets, the sign of wealth; and once again ordinary citizens might freely "walk by the way" about their business. The battle was fought on the banks of Kishon, but its results were felt to the remotest corners of the country. It was fitting that "far from the noise of archers, in the places of drawing water," should be rehearsed the righteous acts of the Lord and the valiant victory of His servants. Round every village well throughout all the coasts of Israel song and dance would celebrate the overthrow of Sisera and his chariots and his hosts, and the triumph of the ten thousand who had followed their God-guided leaders to victory.

Victory has not been attained in the gigantic struggle of the present time, but still we may borrow a strain for this ancient poem of victory. Many are the anxieties of the time, and we are by no means yet at the end of them. Sorrows also have fallen such as no victory can ever undo; which of our circles has escaped their incidence? Still there are many grounds for thankfulness and quiet confidence, and for them it comes us to lift up our hearts. We in this Colony are, so to put it, among those who walk by the way, far from the noise of archers, in the places of drawing water. Still the common cause is ours, and I doubt not we are ready to meet whatever claim it may make upon us. If our position here has its privileges, it also has its drawbacks, chief among which is our sense of not being able to help as perhaps we might did not thousands of leagues intervene. We ought to be jealous as to our full citizenship in a time like this, our citizenship, I mean, not as a matter of legal standing, but one of loyal participation. None of us would wish to go to our graves feeling we had done less than our duty to our country and to the world in this time of stress.

Far from the sound of strife we here may be in body, but if our hearts ever fail to be effectively with those on whose decision in council, labours in the workshop, courage in the field and vigilance on the deep our well-being here wholly depends, we should deserve to be excommunicated from the membership of our race. If our safe and easy circumstances in this place were suffered to lead us into any actual detachment in mind or effort from our brethren across the seas then we should be exiles indeed, and fit only to be outcasts. We are but human, and therefore may be betrayed, any of us, into some degree, less or greater, of the disloyalty, for disloyalty it is, it is conceivable enough that any one individual might tell himself that it can make no difference if he gives himself no trouble about it all. In a sense also that might be true. It would probably even make no recognisable difference to the result of the European war if our little island, and the whole of us along with it, were swallowed by the sea to-morrow. But it would make a mighty difference to us. So also the man or woman in some respects it is especially a woman's danger—

who simply takes things easily just now, inflicts a self-injury which can never be possibly repaired. Our lot out here may be regarded as enviable in material circumstances. But in other respects it is not easy. It is by no means an easy thing to accept our safe and prosperous conditions without losing something in character, without falling short of whatever development of spirit is meant to be the outcome of the discipline our country is passing through, without losing something from that deep-knit spiritual kinship in which our full citizenship of the Motherland consists and which our many privileges and franchises outwardly betoken.

If I have reminded you from time to time of these perils of our position, you will believe it is by no means as the self-appointed censor of morals, but as one conscious of the danger, and believing that being aware of it is a help in avoiding it.

When this war broke out the exuberant loyalty of every part of the British dominions was a silver lining to the very black cloud; to the surprise of our enemies and the admiration of the world. The like was never known before in the world's history. It certainly was not known in the days of Deborah, for not all the tribes of Israel took their share in the fight for their common freedom. Reuben "sat among the sheepfolds to hear the piping of the flocks," Gilead "abode beyond Jordan," Dan is asked why he remained in his ships; Asher is reproached for sitting still by the havens of the sea; and there is that bitter curse upon the inhabitants of Moab, because they "came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty."—I suppose they said the Lord could do without them, which was true; it was they who could not, for their sake, afford to do without a share in the common work.

Our leaders nationally never had that spirit to contend against. The opening words of this triumph song apply on the whole to every corner of the King's possessions: "For that the leaders took the lead in Israel, for that the people themselves offered themselves, willingly, bless ye the Lord." No such armies were ever raised by voluntary means, and when later compulsory service was introduced it was done upon popular demand and more as a necessary measure of organisation than as a means of coercing the reluctant. Men were in doubt as to their duty, and called on the Government to decide whether it was in army and navy or as civilians that they could best serve the country, in the same spirit in which young men in our own Colony have asked for a War Commission to decide their dilemma.

In all this there is ground for extreme satisfaction. It proves that free institutions are felt to be worth fighting for, and if at the outset we were at a disadvantage against an enemy for generations compulsorily disciplined with a view to this very emergency, the drawback will stand to our credit in the future history of what is at the bottom a struggle between free institutions and bureaucratic organisation.

In such a struggle liberty has never yet gone down; it is not going down this time either, but is destined rather to extend itself from the west of Europe to the middle and east, to the downfall of many tyrannies. That underlying conviction has been heard and has moved France and Britain and Belgium in the trials they have passed through, and will not fail in those yet to be experienced, severe though they may be.

"The star in their courses fought against Sisera," sang liberated Israel, and the notes rings to-day. We have parted with astrology, but we have by no means abandoned the conviction, deep in men's hearts, that right in the end is might and has a divinely appointed authority over wrong.

It is wrong, simply and absolutely wrong, that the soul of a people should be held down by the iron hand. If there be such a thing as right on the face of this earth, it is the right of men and nations to be free, not wantonly, not anarchically, but in the ordered self-control befitting the human children of God.

Such is the faith of free men and nations everywhere, and the long, toilsome trail of history is its vindication. That is what Abraham Lincoln meant when he wrote of "the inherent power of truth, and the ultimate universal triumph of justice, humanity and freedom." That is the faith we express when we say that the stars in their courses point whether our march to-day is setting. That is the truth we shall celebrate when in due time we once again rehearse the completed righteous acts of the Lord. It is becoming clear every day that the cause of the Allied nations is the cause of mankind, and the cause of mankind, we know, is God's cause.

Not lightly may we ever claim that our cause is God's. I remember that the present Prime Minister, long before he held that office, warned his countrymen against their habit of assuming that victory is our country's invariable due "as a gift of the Gods." The warning was needed; it may be needed still. If men are slack in a good cause they will lose it; not that the cause ceases to be right, but that they are the wrong men to win it. Israel's cause was God's, but it was won, under Him, by the devotion of the men who "jeopardized their lives unto the death upon the high places of the field." Incapable of the devotion they would not have deserved the victory; the stars in their courses are above the level of men who set no proper value on their own precious things.

That must be kept in mind as we see the enemy putting himself ever more deeply in the wrong. He has really declared war upon civilisation, but if he is to be crushed, civilisation must rally to the task. There is not much real neutrality left in the world by this time, which is to the credit of the race. The eyes even of China are being opened, and how much longer the land of Washington and Lincoln can keep from open war becomes increasingly doubtful. In the meantime our task is to press on with the work allotted to us.

If victory has not yet come to us it has at least been withheld, and decisively, from the enemy, which is a more wonderful thing than we fully realise, considering his initial advantages in preparation, and for what it is worth, unscrupulousness. The battle of the Marne has never been explained, perhaps never will be. It is one more added to the many historical instances in which powerful and unscrupulous iniquity, equipped at every point, failed and only just failed, to bring its wicked devices to pass.

Sustained and strenuous efforts will yet have to be made, and in that effort we in this haven of safety must take such part as we can. Not a few of our young men have gone home to the war; some have given all that men can give for the cause. We honour them, and we honour also those who are just about to leave us. Social farewells have already been bid them; it is fitting that to-day the good word of the church should be in their ears. Very heartily that is offered them, with the blessing and fervent prayer of all who have learnt to look behind the upheaval of the times for the working of the power and mercy of God. Who so loved the world that He gave for it His Son, and Who asks the service of sons and brothers of ours in bringing His deep purposes of righteousness to pass. We bid our brethren God-speed in no more form of words. We assure them that we whose duty still lies here will by no means forget them where they go.

Their action not only satisfied their own patriotic wish; it will be to the honour of our Colony in the record of these times. We recognise that and appreciate it; let us see that we do so in practical ways, lest the actions of our sons and brothers now be our accusation hereafter, for having rejoiced to see in them a sacrifice which we refused to share.

## German Prisoners' Funeral.

Lieut. T. H. Schindlbeck, a Bavarian prisoner who died at Domington Hall from appendicitis, was accorded full military honours at burial. Orations were delivered by four colleagues.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES;  
B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	sa. \$675
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$370
North China	n. \$159
Unions	n. \$680
Yangtzes	sa. \$236
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$155
H. K. Fires	n. \$355
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. & sa. \$98
Steamboats	n. \$184
Indos (Del.)	b. \$176
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$144
Shells	n. 105/-
Ferries	n. \$33
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b. \$121
Malabons	n. \$33
MINING.	
Kallans	n. 36/-
Langkats	b. 1 1/2
Raubs	n. \$2.55
Tronohs	n. 30/-
Urals	n. 28/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	s. \$81
Kowloon Docks	b. & sa. \$126
Shal Docks	sa. \$83
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$92
H. K. Hotels	n. \$102
Land Invest.	n. \$81
Hypheys East	n. \$5.50
K'loon Lands	n. \$22
Shal Lands	n. \$28
West Points	sa. \$89
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	b. \$140
Kung Yiks	sa. \$124
Shal Cottons	b. \$1164
Yangtzepeeps	n. \$6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	b. \$8
China Light & P. sa.	\$4.70
Providents	s. \$8.10
Dairy Farms	sa. \$24
Green Islands	sa. \$11.40
H. K. Electrics	n. \$49
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$160
Ropes	s. & d. \$29
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Levels & sa.	\$2.70
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$9.80
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$1
Laundries	n. \$33
U. Waterboats	b. \$154
Watsons	b. \$42
Wm. Powells	n. \$8
Morning Posts	n. \$19

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY  
MARCH 13, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,  
Share and General Brokers,  
Princes Building.  
Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T	2 3/4
Demand	2 3/4 15/16
30 d/s.	2 1/4
60 d/s.	2 1/4
4 m/s.	2 1/4 3/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	99 3/4
T/T Japan	108 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	55 1/4
co & New York	55 1/4
T/T Java	134 1/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	322
Demand, Paris	322 1/4

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/O	2 1/4 11/16
4 m/s. D/P	2 1/4 13/16
6 m/s. L/O	2 1/4 15/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2 1/4 15/16
30 d/s. San Francisco	56 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	334
4 m/s. Francs	339
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	55 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	110 1/4
Demand, Singapore	98 3/4
On Haiphong	37 prem.
On Saigon	24 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	66 1/4
Sovereigns	8.55 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	18.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	36 1/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:  
Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 84 1/2 dts.  
Chinese... 10 cts. pieces 84 1/2 dts.  
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 84 1/2 dts.  
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces 84 1/2 dts.

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
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## NOTICES.

## A HUMIDOR FREE

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

To introduce

"AMULET"  
SMOKING MIXTURE

TO A WIDER CIRCLE OF SMOKERS, WE HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER 8 OZS. OF THIS SPLENDID TOBACCO PACKED IN A HIGHLY SERVICEABLE GLASS HUMIDOR FOR \$2.50 WHICH IS THE PRICE OF 8 OZS. OF THIS TOBACCO ALONE.

As the number of these Humidors is limited, you should  
**SECURE ONE AT ONCE.**  
IT WILL KEEP YOUR TOBACCO FRESH DURING DAMP WEATHER.

Obtainable From:

Messrs HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.  
A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.  
GRACO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.  
ANGLO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.  
SINCERE & CO.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.**  
LONDON.

## NOTICES.

## HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917.

## PETER DAWSON'S



WHISKY is for men of refined taste, because it is noted for its splendid quality, bouquet and flavour. SPECIFY P. D. WHISKY in your next order. This whisky will repay all the confidence you can place in it.

Obtainable Everywhere.

Sole Agents:-

**H. RUTTONJEE & SON,**  
16, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG.

16, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
**SATURDAY, 17th March, 1917,**

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (For account of the concerned) A Quantity of Wines and Spirits, comprising:—  
38 cases Whisky (Dewar & others).  
28 do Hock.  
2 do Bitters.  
15 do Champagne.  
37 do Beer.  
etc., etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the 16th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong 10th March 1917.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinders, 7 Seater.

Apply to  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong 18th February, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

All out going and incoming steamers and steam-launches are hereby warned that then passing Holt's Wharves which are under construction with divers working, that they must not pass within a distance of 200 yards of them and to slow down their speed to 4 knots.

C. W. BECKWITH,  
Commander, R.N.  
HARBOUR MASTER, &c.  
Harbour Department,  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## ASAHI BEER.



## POST OFFICE.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undimensioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs in relation to parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatauk, Shat's and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aun, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Yueny.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shak Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Hoten M. Jap. s.s. 100, I. Nishi, 15th Mar.—Keelun, 10th Mar. Sugar.  
O. S. K.  
Tel. Chinese, s.s. 1071, J. S. Gunderoon, 12th Mar.—Saigon, 7th March Rice.  
Chinese.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1065, Holmes, 12th Mar.—Saigon, 8th Mar. Rice.  
Chinese.

Sickiang Br. s.s. 1616, Wm. Benson, 12th Mar. Shanghai and Amoy 11th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Liangchow, Br. 1220, G. Hooker, 15th Mar.—Bangkok, Rice.—B. & S.

Gunkiang, Br. s.s. 847, H. Trowbridge, Haiphong and Pakhoi, 10th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Helinde, Chinese, s.s. 720, T. Morat, 13th Mar.—Bangkok, 3rd Mar. Rice.—T. & Co.

Shin Fo, Chinese, s.s. 1685, Hassel, 13th Mar.—Ching Wan Tao, 6th Mar. Coal.—D. & Co.

Hanyang, Br. s.s. 1277, Pickett, 13th Mar.—Kobe and Melb., 7th Mar. Coal and Grain.—B. & S.

H. de B. s.s. 1055, A. E. Hodgins, 14th Mar.—Swatow, 12th Mar. Gen.—D. B. & Co.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.  
Just arrived. Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.55.—No return from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably over S. Manchuria, and decreased moderately in the vicinity of Shanghai; other changes are slight. It is highest over S. Manchuria and lowest over the southern part of the China Sea. A continental depression is indicated over the lower Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.89 inches, against an average of 4.01 inches.

## FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. & S.E. winds, moderate to light; cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

## China Coast Meteorological Register.

March 13, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vestock	5a	30.53	51	nas	3	0	
Namuro	5a						
Hakodate	5a						
Yokohama	5a						
Kobe	5a						
Koshi	5a						
Nagasaki	5a						
Kagima	5a						
Oshima	5a						
Naha	5a						
Ishijima	5a						
Bohai In.	5a						
Chiaofoo	5a						
Whaiwei	5a	30.18	34	90	ss	1	of
Hankow	5a						
Ichang	5a						
Kiukiang	5a						
Changsha	5a	29.86	50	100	ss	1	0
Shanghai	5a	29.84	50	100	ss	4	of
Chiaofei	5a	29.93	60	83	ss	1	0
Sharp P.	5a	29.98	61	90	ss	1	0
Amoy	5a						
Swatow	5a	29.87	64	96	ss	0	0
Taihou	5a	29.91	66			0	0
Taihu	5a	29.86	70			0	0
Tainan	5a	29.84	70			0	0
Koshun	5a	29.86	70			4	0
Peking	5a	29.86	70			2	0
Canton	5a	29.86	67	100	ss	2	0
H'kong	5a	29.84	68	94	ss	0	0
Gap Rock	5a	29.85				0	0
Macao	5a	29.81	66	94	ss	2	of
Wuchow	5a						
Pakhoi	5a						
Hakow	5a	29.79	70	96	ss	4	of
Phuilen	5a	29.75	70			4	b
Tourane	5a	29.73	75			ss	6
C. St. J.	5a	29.81	73	91	ss	4	b
Apurri	5a	29.78	75	85	ss	2	0
Dagupan	5a	29.81	68	91	ss	1	b
Manila	5a	29.78	77	91	ss	1	0
Legaspi	5a						
Colon	5a	29.75	75	92	n	2	0
Hollo	5a	29.75	75	94	ss	2	0
Surigao	5a	29.69	78	94	n	1	b
Lauan	5a						

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 13, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer 29.83 29.84 29.85

Temperature 70 68 72

Humidity 85 85 85

Wind Direction E — E

Force 4 0 3

Weather c o c

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest and lowest Temperatures on the 12th 70 Lowest " " " " 27th 64

H.K. Observatory, March 13, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 13th Mar. to 18th Mar.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	10.15	4.15
Tues.	11.15	3.15
Wed.	12.15	2.15
Thurs.	1.15	1.15
Fri.	2.15	0.15
Sat.	3.15	0.15
Sun.	4.15	0.15

m morning, a afternoon.

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